

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Titanic is a 1997 American romantic disaster film directed, written. Co-produced and co-edited by James Cameron about the sinking of the RMS *Titanic*. Mini Biography: James Cameron was born in Kapuskasing, Ontario, Canada, on August 16, 1954. He moved to the USA in 1971. The son of an engineer, he majored in physics at California State University but, after graduating, drove a truck to support his screen-writing ambition.

It features Kate Winslet as Rose DeWitt Bukater, and Leonardo DiCaprio as Jack Dawson, two members of different social classes who fall in love aboard the ill-fated voyage of the ship. The main characters and the central love story are fictional, but some characters (such as members of the ship's crew) are based on real historical figures. Gloria Stuart plays the elderly Rose, who narrates the film in a modern day framing device.

Production of the film began in 1995, when Cameron shot footage of the real wreck of the RMS *Titanic*. He envisioned the love story as a means to engage the audience with the real-life tragedy. Shooting took place at the Akademik Mstislav Keldysh - which aided Cameron in filming the real wreck - for the modern scenes, and a reconstruction of the ship was built at Playas de Rosarito, Baja California. Cameron also used scale models and computer-generated imagery to recreate the sinking. *Titanic* became at the time the most

expensive film ever made, costing approximately US\$200 million with funding from Paramount Pictures and 20th Century Fox. Both studios were nearly bankrupted during production.

In 1996, treasure hunter Brock Lovett (Bill Paxton) and his team explore the wreck of the RMS *Titanic*, searching for a necklace set with a valuable blue diamond called the Heart of the Ocean. Unsuccessful, they instead discover a drawing of a young woman reclining nude, wearing the Heart of the Ocean, dated the day the *Titanic* sank. 101-year-old Rose Dawson Calvert (Gloria Stuart) learns of the drawing, and contacts Lovett to inform him she is the woman in the drawing. She and her granddaughter Elizabeth "Lizzy" Calvert (Suzy Amis) visit Lovett and his skeptical team on his salvage ship. When asked if she knew the whereabouts of the necklace, Rose Calvert recalls her memories aboard the *Titanic*, revealing for the first time that she was Rose DeWitt Bukater, a passenger believed to have died in the sinking.

In 1912, the upper-class 17-year-old Rose (Kate Winslet) boards the ship in Southampton, England, with her fiancé, Caledon "Cal" Hockley (Billy Zane) and her mother, Ruth DeWitt Bukater (Frances Fisher), both of whom stress the importance of Rose's engagement to Cal since the marriage will mean the eradication of the Dewitt-Bukater debts: while they have the outward appearance of the upper-class, Rose and her mother are financially broke. Distraught and frustrated by her engagement to the controlling Cal and the pressure her mother is putting on her to go through with the marriage, Rose attempts suicide by jumping from the stern. Before she leaps, a drifter and

artist named Jack Dawson (Leonardo Di Caprio) intervenes. Initially Cal, his friends and the sailors, overhearing Rose's screams, believe Jack attempted to rape her. She explains Jack saved her life, hiding her suicide attempt by explaining she slipped after trying to see the propellers. Jack supports the claim, although Hockley's manservant, former police officer Spicer Lovejoy, is unconvinced. Jack and Rose strike up a tentative friendship as she thanks him for his corroboration, and he shares stories of his adventures traveling and sketching; their bond deepens when they leave a stuffy first-class formal dinner of the rapport-building wealthy for a much livelier gathering of Irish dance, music and ale in third-class.

Cal is informed of her partying in steerage and, during breakfast the following morning, flips the table in rage as he angrily forbids Rose to meet Jack again. However, after witnessing a woman encouraging her seven-year-old daughter to behave like a "proper lady" at tea, Rose defies him and her mother, asking Jack to sketch her nude and wearing only the Heart of the Ocean, an engagement present from Cal. Afterwards, the two playfully run away from Love joy, going below deck to the ship's cargo hold. They enter William Carter's Renault and make love, before moving to the ship's forward well deck. Rose decides when they arrive in New York, she will leave the ship with Jack. They then witness the ship's fatal collision with an iceberg. After overhearing the ship's lookouts discussing how serious the collision is, Rose tells Jack they should warn her mother and Cal. Meanwhile, Cal discovers Rose's nude drawing and her taunting note in his safe, so he frames Jack for

stealing the Heart of the Ocean by having Lovejoy plant it in Jack's pocket. Upon learning Cal intends to leave Jack to die below deck, Rose runs away from him and her mother to rescue him from imprisonment in the master-at-arms's office.

Jack and Rose return to the top deck. Cal and Jack, though enemies, both want Rose safe, so they persuade her to board a lifeboat. But after realizing that she cannot leave Jack, Rose jumps back on the ship and reunites with Jack in the ship's first class staircase. Infuriated, Cal takes Lovejoy's pistol and chases Jack and Rose down the decks and into the flooded first class dining saloon. When Cal runs out of ammunition, he realizes he left the Heart of the Ocean in Rose's overcoat. Cal abandons Lovejoy and returns to the boat deck, where he boards Collapsible A by pretending to look after an abandoned child. When Jack and Rose return to the top deck, the lifeboats have gone, and they are washed into the freezing Atlantic waters once the ship sinks. Jack and Rose manage to grab hold of a carved oak panel, which can only support one person. Jack dies of hypothermia, but Rose is rescued when Fifth Officer Harold Lowe returns with Lifeboat 14 with five other survivors.

Rose is taken by the RMS Carpathia to New York City, where she gives her name as Rose Dawson (adopting Jack's surname, leading everyone to believe Rose DeWitt Bukater died on the Titanic). Having completed her story, the elderly Rose goes to the stern of Lovett's ship. After she steps onto the railing, it is revealed she still has the Heart of the Ocean in her possession. She drops the diamond into the water, sending it to join the remains of the most

important event of her life. The film ends with a shot of Rose in bed. Around her are pictures of her doing everything she said she would do with Jack throughout her life. The final shot of the film is a vision of the young Rose reuniting with Jack at the Grand Staircase of the Titanic, surrounded and applauded by those who perished on the ship as she kisses him.

James Cameron was fascinated by shipwrecks, including the RMS *Titanic*, and wrote a treatment for a film. He described the sinking of the *Titanic* as "like a great novel that really happened." Yet, over time he felt that the event had become a mere morality tale, and described making the film as putting the audience in an experience of living history. Cameron described a love story as the most engaging part of a story. As the likable Jack and Rose had their love blossom and eventually destroyed, the audience would mourn - the loss. Lastly, Cameron created a modern framing of the romance with an elderly Rose, making the history palpable and poignant. The treasure hunter Brock Lovett is meant to represent those who never connected with the human element of the tragedy. Cameron wanted to honor the people who died during the sinking, and he spent six months fully researching what happened, creating a timeline of all the Titanic's crew and passengers.

He met with 20th Century Fox, and convinced them to make a film based on the publicity afforded by shooting the wreck itself and organized a dive to the wreck of the Titanic over two years. The crew shot in the Atlantic Ocean twelve times in 1995, shooting during eleven of those occasions, and actually spent more time with the ship than its passengers. Afterwards,

Cameron began writing a screenplay. Harland and Wolff, the RMS Titanic's builders, opened their private archives to the crew, sharing blueprints that were thought lost. For the ship's interiors, production designer Peter Lamont's team looked for artifacts from the era, though the newness of the ship meant every prop had to be made from scratch. Fox acquired 40 acres (160,000 m²) of waterfront south of Playas de Rosarito in Mexico, and began building a new studio on May 31, 1996. A seventeen-million-gallon tank was built for the exterior of the reconstructed ship, providing 270 degrees of ocean view. The ship was built to full scale, but Lamont removed redundant sections on the superstructure and forward well deck for the ship to fit in the tank, with the remaining sections filled with digital models. The lifeboats and funnels were shrunk by ten percent. The boat deck and A-deck were working sets, but the rest of the ship was just steel plating. Within was a fifty-foot lifting platform for the ship to tilt during the sinking sequences. Towering above was a 162 feet (49 m) tall tower crane on 600 feet (180 m) of railtrack, acting as a combined construction, lighting and camera platform. After shooting the sinking scenes, the ship was then dismantled and sold for scrap metal to cover budgetary costs.

In this movie, director lift theme about the power of love between Jack's and Rose's from other people when Jack and Rose return to the top deck. Cal and Jack, though enemies, both want Rose safe, so they persuade her to board a lifeboat. But after realizing that she cannot leave Jack, Rose jumps back on the ship and reunites with Jack in the ship's first class staircase. Infuriated, Cal takes Lovejoy's pistol and chases Jack and Rose down the decks and into the

flooded first class dining saloon. When Cal runs out of ammunition, he realizes he left the Heart of the Ocean in Rose's overcoat. Cal abandons Lovejoy and returns to the boat deck, where he boards Collapsible A by pretending to look after an abandoned child. When Jack and Rose return to the top deck, the lifeboats have gone, and they are washed into the freezing Atlantic waters once the ship sinks. Jack and Rose manage to grab hold of a carved oak panel, which can only support one person. Jack dies of hypothermia, but Rose is rescued when Fifth Officer Harold Lowe returns with Lifeboat 14 with five other survivors.

The writer is interested to analyze *Titanic* Movie (1997) due to the following reasons: first, *Titanic* (1997) is a realistic film. The second reason, *Titanic* (1997) film is suitable to analyze with Marxist Approach. The third reason is the attractive plot. And the fourth reason is class struggle that becomes the main issue of the film is reflected well.

The first reason is because it is a realistic film and near with the daily life. Everyone who watches this film would think that story tells about them. Being a romantic film, the story is familiar to the society.

The second reason is *Titanic* (1997) film is suitable to analyze with Marxist Approach. In *Titanic* also tells about how a Jack's to get the freedom from the Rose's Family or other people to get Rose's .

The third reason is the attractive plot. The conflict build from the early moment play the viewer's emotion. It makes the film become not boring to watch. This film has perfect plot structure.

And the last, class struggle that becomes the main issue of the film is reflected well. Here, the writer interested in analyzing the movie about the love struggle between Jack's and Rose's and the process of the struggle to survive, for love. The writer uses Marxist Approach to analyze the movie. Although the story is not during capitalist economy makes the approach truly make sense.

Based on the reason above, the researcher intends to conduct a study on Marxist Approach with the title : **JACK'S AND ROSE'S STRUGGLE FOR LOVE IN JAMES CAMERON *TITANIC* (1997) MOVIE: A MARXIST APPROACH**

B. Literature Review

The movie, *Titanic* is a popular literary work. The theme brought makes the people are interested you know it.

Efriasti Ahza (2008) has conducted a research entitled "A Study of Language Differences Based on Social Status in *Titanic* Movie" is intended to find out the kinds of language features used by upper class people, kinds of language features used by lower class people, and the similarities and differences of language features used by upper class and lower class people. This research uses descriptive qualitative method because the researcher describes the data in form of words rather than numbers. The researcher uses dialogue used by men and women in the script of *Titanic* movie as the data source of this research. The technique used in collecting the data is noting technique. The researcher downloads the scripts of *Titanic* movie in the

internet, then prints the scripts of *Titanic* movie. In analyzing the data, the researcher applies descriptive technique. She identifies and classifies the dialogues used by men and women in the scripts of *Titanic* movie and then she selects the dialogues by underlining the words, phrases, clauses, or sentences based on the diction, grammatical elements and pronunciation used by upper class and lower class people. The result shows that upper class people in *Titanic* movie use standard forms of grammatical element, diction and pronunciation, and lower class people in *Titanic* movie often use vernacular forms of grammatical element, diction and pronunciation, but sometimes they also use standard forms. Language features used by upper class and lower class people are similar in conjunctions, prepositions, adverbs, colloquial, the pronunciation and the pronunciation of .Meanwhile they are different in their hedge, verbs and modals, strong expletives, adjectives, and the pronunciation of ing.

The second research is written by Amanda Kline, Since the 1997 release of the movie, *Titanic*, most everyone knows the general story of what happened to the unsinkable *Titanic*. The *Titanic* goes down in history as one of the most surprising and crushing events ever to happen. The massive size of the *Titanic* made the ship appear indestructible. Women, men, children, rich and poor people were all upon the ship. Then the unthinkable happened. The *Titanic* hit an iceberg. Hundreds of people died in the freezing cold ocean, few survived. The *Titanic* still rests on the bottom of the ocean today. By doing the research, I would like to find out the real story behind the *Titanic*. Most people

remember the *Titanic* by the movie, but what really happened that day? I would like to find out the true history of the *Titanic*. By doing this, I would want to compare it to the 1997 movie, and see how realistic its portrayal of the *Titanic* really was. The audience I am trying to reach in this research would be those who are interested in historical events that took place. The people would not just be content with how the media portrays events, but the actual history of the event and how it affects people today. I think anyone who is interested in this would be interested in my research.

Here, the writer want to analyze, the struggle of Jack's and Rose's for love with a Marxist Approach but different in choosing the source.

C. Problem Statement

Based on the background of the study, the problem of this research is “How Jack's and Rose's Struggle for love reflected in *Titanic* movie?”

D. Research Limitation

The researcher limits the study of struggle for love of Jack's and Rose's on Marxist Approach. It is emphasized on *Titanic* Movie (1997) by employing primary approach (Marxist Approach).

E. Objective of the Study

The objectives of this study are:

1. To analyze the movie in terms of its structural elements.
2. To analyze the movie based on Marxist Approach.

F. Benefit of the Study

1. Theoretical Benefit

Hopefully, the result of this research will give some benefits to the world of literature, beside development : particularly the literary study on James Cameron's “ *Titanic* “

2. Practical Benefit

This study is expected to give deeper understanding about the movie especially from the aspect of a Marxist approach and give input to other researchers who are interested in analyzing James Cameron's “ *Titanic*”.

G. Research Method

1. Type of the Study

This research uses descriptive qualitative method

2. Object of the Study

The object of the study is movie *Titanic* Movie (1997)

3. Type of the Data and the Data Source

Data in this research are texts and images are expressed by the characters and from the appropriate scenes.

In this study there are two sources of data namely primary and secondary data sources.

a. Primary Data

Primary data are taken from the script of *Titanic* movie (1997).

b. Secondary Data

The writer takes the secondary data source, including reference and materials related to the study whether picking up from the books and the internet.

4. Technique of the Data Collection

The collecting data technique is done through literary research. The data are collected from the book and articles related to the topic. In order to make the data more complete the writer is doing some steps. The necessary steps are as follows:

- a. Watching movie and reading the books that are connected to the research repeatedly.
- b. Making notes of information in both primary and secondary data
- c. Arranging the data into several based on its classification
- d. Developing data that are provided

5. Technique of the Data Analysis

The data analyzed by using descriptive qualitative analysis. This is an interpretation of the text and content analysis to get characteristic of the data for Marxism analysis of Karl Marx's theory at the *Titanic* Movie (1997).

H. Paper Organization

The research consist of six chapter which are presented as follows:

Chapter I is introduction of the research that includes the background of the study, literature review, problem statement, limitation of the study, benefit of the study, theoretical approach, research method, and paper organization. Chapter II presents the underlying theory consist of Marxist. Chapter III deals with the social background with all of the aspect of the social reality of the American society in the early twentieth first century. Chapter IV is the structural analysis of the movie by describing character and characterization, setting, a point of view, plot, and theme of the movie and brief discussion. Chapter V is Marxist Analysis dealing with the problems in the movie. Chapter VI contains conclusion and suggestion.